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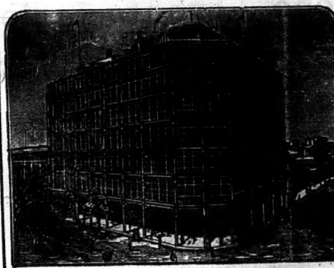
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PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

EGYPTIAN STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

STATIONS.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	Max. temp. in sun.	Min. temp. in sun.
Port Said.	20	12	24	16
Suez.	24	14	28	18
Helwan.	24	14	28	18
Cairo.	24	14	28	18
Alexandria.	20	12	24	16
Wady Halfa.	20	12	24	16

FOREIGN STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State of Sky.
Trieste.	763.8	Fresh	24	Very light rain
Malta.	763.8	Almost calm	20	Cloudy
Batavia.	764.7	Fresh	27	Better weather
Athens.	760.7	Fresh	23	Cloudy
Cannes.	765.0	Almost calm	20	Very slight rain

PHASES OF THE MOON

	THE SUN.	THE MOON.
Sept. 6 First Quarter	6.0 a.m.	6.34
13 Full Moon	6.10 p.m.	6.30
21 Last Quarter	6.14 a.m.	6.32
29 New Moon	6.0	6.47

## THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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## The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1860.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

## THE CONGO.

The Congo supplement of the "West African Mail" for September contains some interesting extracts from the report of Captain Bocconi of the Royal Italian Navy on the administration of the Congo. We do not propose to discuss the question whether the Congo State Government is cognisant of the atrocities which have been committed by some of its European and many of its native agents, but will confine ourselves to giving a summary

of Capt. Bocconi's views on the colonization of the Kivu-Bunzi district, and the economic shortcomings of the state to which the Italian officer refers. The Congo State Government having suggested that the Kivu country might with advantage be colonized by Italians, and having attempted to persuade white emigrants to settle there, Captain Bocconi describes the routes which the would-be colonist must follow to reach this new El Dorado. Like the hero of the "Pilgrim's Progress" he will be confronted by every species of opposition if he travels from Boma or Mombasa. The Boma route is the worst, involving from 93 to 108 days of continuous travel through districts where the majority of emigrants would be exposed to attack from every species of malarial fever, not to mention dysentery and sleeping sickness. The survivors would be fit for nothing but a long stay in hospital, and as the promised land contains only one doctor, who would be obliged to travel on foot over a district as large as Belgium, their chances of obtaining medical aid are by no means promising. Much of the Mombasa route is dangerous, and even if there was rapid communication with the Kivu country, it is extremely doubtful if the European settlers would thrive, much less increase there. A white man cannot devote himself to manual labour, and as the blacks are being exterminated by two forms of sleeping sickness, one of which more especially affects the negro, and the other, the authorities at Brussels, it would be most difficult for the settlers to find any labour. Nor would the Italian farmer, in Kivu or Raga-Raga or any other pestiferous and unpronounceable locality under the equator, have even the dubious satisfaction of knowing that while he was losing his health he was making an income, seeing that the export of onions or bananas enclosed in soldered tin boxes of 25 kilograms, carried for hundreds of miles by porters is likely to pay no one. Experiments in the crossing of camels and horses, or in the introduction of asses and mules to assist the Congolese officials in the task of transport, may solve the problem, but the climatic dangers cannot be met by any but millionaire colonists, who are always rare, and, if the experience of the South American Republics may be taken as a guide, have a disappointing way of returning after a brief stay in their new homes, to reside in state directed establishments. Future Gallies and Japs Bellores may seek Kivu and Bunzi, but if farmers are really being called upon to settle in these horrid regions, we can only imagine that some official, whose brain has suffered from too long a residence in the tropics, is attempting a cruel practical joke.

## Calendar of Coming Events.

### ALEXANDRIA.

September.  
Wed. 20 Max. Prines' Restaurant des Bains  
Roumanian orchestra, every after-  
noon. Sundays, morning.  
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 6 to  
11.30 p.m. every day.  
Alhambra. — Italian company. —  
National Peto. 9.15 p.m.  
Crown Casino. Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.  
Sat. 23 B. R. C. Mustapha Pasha Range.  
Practice. 8 p.m.  
Alex. Swimming Club. Members  
meet Customs Gate 23. 4 p.m.  
San Stefano Casino. Subscribers  
Grand Ball.  
Sat. 30 Alex. Swimming Club. Members  
meet Customs Gate 23. 4 p.m.

### CAIRO.

September.  
Wed. 20 Bekieh Theatre. French Opera.  
Company. 9.15 p.m.  
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.  
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.  
Fri. 22 Bekieh Gardens. Performance by  
British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.  
Tues. 26 Bekieh Gardens. Performance by  
British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.  
October.  
Sun. 1 Ambassadeurs Theatre. Grand Feti-  
val. (For Calabrian sufferers).







## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

As soon as the wages difficulty in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry had been arranged trade resumed its normal state for the time of the year. August has always been a leading holiday month, and buying and selling in piece goods are confined within comparatively small limits; this year has been no exception to the rule. For several weeks past shippers to India have operated quite sparingly, but, as they had previously bought freely for distant delivery, makers have still fairly full order lists. China, too, has been inactive, and scarcely any contracts of important dimensions have recently been given out. Stocks in Shanghai are undoubtedly increasing in volume as compared with a year ago. Egypt has increased her purchases, and so has Turkey, but the demands from these outlets are quieter now. The several markets in South America vary somewhat in their imports, but in the aggregate it is astonishing what extensive custom they are for Lancashire calico. At the moment all our cotton looms are very busy, and it looks as if there would be steady employment for several months to come. Manufacturers are still enjoying a most remunerative state of trade; new weaving sheds are being put down as fast as possible, and loom makers are very much pressed to deliver weaving machinery. There would certainly be more looms running if they could be obtained, and it would cause no surprise if the leading loom producers increased the size of their machine shops.

Spinners of American yarn in South Lancashire are not doing quite so well, either as regards the profit margin or in the extent of orders coming in from cloth manufacturers. During the recent slack period the margin has been slipping away, and trade has not been nearly so remunerative as it was earlier in the year. The Oldham holidays, which were observed at the end of August, brought some relief to employers, who were finding a little more yarn than usual accumulate at the mills. The question of the yarn supply and demand is engaging the attention of those who carefully watch matters of this kind, but it will probably be the close of this month before any opinion on the point worth anything can be given. In the meantime a good deal will depend on the probable course of prices in the American raw material. Shipping yarns have been dealt in to an enormous extent this year, as may be seen in the Board Trade returns, but in August and part of July there was indeed very little trade passing. Bolton spinners of carded counts have gradually increased, and there is, on the whole, a healthier state of affairs in the "fine numbers" than has been known for some time past.

Raw American cotton for future delivery in Liverpool has fluctuated in price a good deal during the last few months, and rather violent changes have occurred each week in value. Current prices on the whole are still looked upon as too high, in view of the condition of the supply. The bulls urge that more consideration should be given to consumption, which is no doubt on a larger scale than ever previously experienced. The new American crop is an unknown quantity, but estimates are being put forward, though it is as yet too early to give trustworthy figures. The cotton trade of the County Palatine, as one body, is being urged to get its own reports of the crop, in consequence of the recent Washington Bureau scandal, and it is felt that an experiment of this kind will be forced upon the trade in Great Britain. The matter is being discussed, and after the September holidays more, probably, will be heard of the subject. Cotton mill building is still going on, and textile machinists are extremely busy and are quoting, it is said, higher prices for spinning and weaving machinery than was the case twelve months or so ago.

The other week a "slump" occurred in raw American cotton in Liverpool, spot cotton on Friday last being at 5.56, or about 1d. per lb. below the highest point of a few weeks ago. The Washington Bureau statement issued last Wednesday week respecting the condition of the growing plant was better than the bulls anticipated and this accounts for the decline in New York. Lancashire spinners are continuing to buy in retail lots, preferring to use up old supplies rather than to purchase far ahead. The trade want to see a further drop in raw material. The crop is believed to be doing well on the whole.

The total shipments of cotton piece goods for the last eight months are given in the following comparative table:

1905	4,076,229,300yds.
1904	3,599,155,300yds.
1903	3,588,314,800yds.

The greatest increase this year as compared with 1904 is to China (280,000,000 yards), Bengal (47,000,000 yards), and Dutch East Indies (89,000,000 yards). The Argentine Republic shows a decrease of 26,000,000 yards, and Venezuela 16,000,000 yards. The other few cases of smaller takings are quite unimportant.

The aggregate shipments of cotton yarn for the year so far amounted to 132,114,200lb., against 102,638,100lb. in the corresponding period of 1904 and 101,913,300lb. in the same eight months of 1903. Most of our customers increased their imports, notably India (7,200,000 lb.), China (4,700,000 lb.), Turkey (3,600,000 lb.), Roumania (2,100,000 lb.), Netherlands (5,600,000 lb.), and Japan (1,600,000 lb.).

## HOTEL MANAGER

Thoroughly experienced with all necessities of an absolutely first class hotel seeks employment. Highest references can be given. International and Egyptian experience.

## RADIUM AND DIAMONDS.

Whenever a new element or compound is discovered, the orthodox course of investigation consists in noting its effect upon every form of living or non-living matter, in the hope of observing reactions which will throw some light upon the branch of physics concerned. The peculiarities of radium at once attracted the attention of experimentalists, with the result that a very large number of chemical, electrical, and physiological effects have been traced to it. Neglecting those—such as the alleged production of living organisms—which require verification, we still have enough to provide much food for reflection; and, in fact, new properties of the substance are discovered more rapidly than rational explanations can be found for them. Sir William Crookes has investigated the action of radium on diamonds, and described the results obtained in a lecture before the British Association at Kimberley on September 5. Beyond the development of an induced radio-activity in the diamonds, no thing very striking might have been expected; but with radium it seems to be the unexpected which generally happens, and in the present case some very curious effects were observed. The diamond is very sensitive to the bombardment of the  $\beta$  radiations, and scintillates under their influence so much that a layer of diamond powder makes almost as good a coating for the screen of a spintharoscope as the usual zinc sulphide. Prolonged contact with radium bromide was found to impart a beautiful blue colour to previously colourless diamonds, materially increasing their value as "fancy" stones. The effect is not transient, and is not destroyed by long continued heating in strong nitric acid and potassium chlorate. The diamond may also be heated to redness without affecting the tint. Diamonds which had been buried for over twelve months in radium bromide had also acquired strong radio-active properties, in addition to their blueness. The radiation emanated from the crystals in regular and geometrical patterns, the cause of which is still under investigation. The radio-activity, like the colouration, withstands the most drastic treatment, leading Sir William Crookes to the belief that both these properties depend upon changes deeper than the surface layer of the stone. A diamond made blue and radio-active by burial in radium bromide was slowly heated to redness in a dark room. A faint phosphorescence spread over the stone just before the red heat was visible, but after cooling both the colour and the radio-activity seemed quite unaffected. If a diamond is bombarded by radiant matter from the negative pole of a vacuum tube, it not only phosphoresces, but turns brown and, in time, black. This blackening is only superficial, and is caused by the formation of a layer of graphite on the surface; different forms of graphite show different degrees of resistance to chemical reagents, some being dissolved by strong nitric acid and others resisting, for a longer or shorter time, the intense powerful oxidising agency of a mixture of highly concentrated nitric acid and potassium chlorate. Moissan has shown that the power of resistance to this last reagent is in proportion to the temperature at which the graphite was formed; and it can be deduced with tolerable certainty that the graphite due to molecular bombardment cannot have been formed at a lower temperature than 3,600 deg. Cent. The surface layer of the diamond must then have been raised to the temperature of the electric arc, although the body of the stone remains comparatively cool. That this is possible is supported by the fact that the superficial layers of a mass of so highly conducting a metal as silver can be raised to a red heat by radiant action, while the interior of the metal is no more than warm. "Engineering."

## GOLD DISCOVERIES NEAR TETE.

In the course of his report on the trade of China for the year 1901, Mr. Vice-Consul Stanley Hewitt-Fletcher says:

"The discoveries of gold, silver, and copper made some eighteen months ago in the territories of the Companhia da Zambesia, and referred to in the last report, are now beginning to be thought important. Two experts have been sent up by a Berlin house to report on the alleged deposits. Should their report be as favorable as is expected in some quarters, considerable developments may be looked for. It appears that there are two goldfields, called respectively Chifumbase and Misale, situated some 100 or 150 miles north-west of Tete. The Companhia da Zambesia is desirous of opening up these gold properties, and has appointed a commissioner of mines with full powers to deal with these matters. His offices are at Tete, but a pamphlet in English giving a brief account of the mining regulations may be obtained at the head office at Lisbon."

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" says it was the hope of finding the precious metal that induced the early Portuguese "conquistadores" to explore the "River of Good Indications," and contest its possession with their Arab predecessors. When Tete was at the height of its prosperity, two and a half centuries later, the output of gold passing through this town alone amounted to 130lb. annually, but the growth of the slave trade, which seemed to offer a speedier mode of becoming rich, depopulated the country and caused the decline of the mining industry. When Livingstone visited Tete in 1856 the annual output was from 8lb. to 10lb., and in recent years it has been still less. Though the Portuguese have practically abandoned the industry, gold-washing is still carried on in a fitful and half-hearted manner by natives, who pack the dust in goose quills and offer it for sale (too often adulterated with copper filings) to such hunters and traders as pass through the country. "Curious as it may seem, Livingstone stated on good authority that when natives discovered nuggets they buried them again, believing that they would breed and propagate their species in the form of gold dust."

## THE NAPHTHA FOUNTAINS OF BAKU.

Some interesting facts concerning Baku and its oilfields were published a few years ago in a curious little book criticising the Russian Empire, by "An Oriental Widow." Baku, wrote the author, "well deserves the epithet of Petropolis, for no matter where you roam, or what you eat, a hazy odour of petroleum clings about the tea, wine, beefsteak, or tipsy pudding, proving more than nauseous during certain phases of atmospheric disturbance." A visit to the fountains of naphtha is thus described:—

The naphtha jets, spouting up to hundreds of feet, are facilitated in their discharge by steel ramrods, so worked by machinery that they descend into the bowels of the subterranean passages with a sharp crack, and there loosen the surroundings, with the result that the pent-up oil, following in the wake of the retreating steel, forces its way out in gushing torrents. These rods, thirty feet long and eight inches in circumference, descend about a thousand feet, and take half an hour to slide down to the bottom of the shaft, and be pulled up again. The famous geyser of Iceland, the Yellowstone, and New Zealand occurred to our mind, as we watched the enormous black columns of naphtha shoot into the air, and scatter their spray over the adjacent ponds.

One's clothes develop after a few hours' visit to Baku a decidedly yellow tone, and colours are soon eradicated to the no small delight of incompetent laundresses.

## IMPROVING THE YEOMANRY.

The military authorities propose taking up shortly the consideration of several matters affecting the efficiency of the Imperial Yeomanry. The necessity of keeping down the expenses of officers and men, and of filling up the commissioned ranks, will have attention; and the musketry training, with the Hythe course for officers, will be considered, as well as the signalling regulations. Special training of senior officers and their attendance at manoeuvres, and extra training for non-commissioned officers, are suggested for discussion; and there are proposals for the attachment of Regular officers to regiments during their training.

## CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)	
Sun. 17	Jasmine plucked.
Mon. 18	Windy season. Cotton gathered.
Tues. 19	Disturbance of the Mediterranean Sea.
Wed. 20	Abundance of fresh dates.
Thurs. 21	Olives gathered.
Fri. 22	The day and night equal.
Sat. 23	End of summer. Limes abundant.

## EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 19th Sept., 1905.

OUTWARDS:		
Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)		
FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	10	40
Liverpool	14	—
Manchester	18	—
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	1. 10

## TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE DU 19 septembre 1905	
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOSURE PARIS	
Rente Française 3 %	ex Fr. 99 70
Actions de Suez	4520
Lots Turcs	137 50
Turco Unifié	91 22
Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées	107 75
Dette Sanieh	—
Credit Foncier Egyptien	815
Extérieur espagnol	94 30
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce	—
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	131
Métropolitain	—
Russe consolidée	94 70
Sosnowice	—
Change sur Londres	25 17
Score N° 3 disponible	—
Score N° 8 livrable le 4 de mars	—
LONDRES	
Consolidés anglais	£ 89 7/8
Recomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 Berlin 4	—

## UN CADEAU POUR VOTRE FEMME

## Les Pilules Pink

Vous ne pouvez pas faire à votre femme un cadeau plus utile que quelques boîtes de pilules Pink. Les femmes sont en effet toujours sujettes à une foule de maux, tels que pauvreté du sang, migraines, névralgies, manque d'appétit, nervosité, troubles menstruels, l'usage des Pilules Pink prévient ou guérit. En donnant à votre femme quelques boîtes de pilules Pink vous faites un cadeau d'un prix modique et cependant d'une grande valeur. Vous assurez le bonheur physique et la tranquillité de votre femme et vous assurez au même temps votre propre tranquillité domestique. Rien n'est en effet plus désagréable à l'homme retenu au dehors tous les jours par son travail, que de voir en rentrant une figure que la souffrance empêche de sourire, une femme qui ne mange pas, que la migraine empêche de causer et aussi une maison mal tenue parce que la femme n'est pas en train, qu'elle n'a pas le cœur au travail. Un foyer où la maladie a élu son domicile est bientôt un foyer malheureux. Quand les pilules Pink entrent dans une maison la maladie en sort.

La maladie par exemple était entrée chez Madame Marie G. Exarhou âgée de 31 ans, demeurant au Pirée Rue Aroos, et elle y régnait depuis 6 ans sous forme d'une anémie grave. De jour où Madame Exarhou a pris les pilules Pink elle a commencé à regagner la santé. Si vous prenez en effet les pilules Pink aujourd'hui votre guérison commencera aujourd'hui.

"J'ai eu, écrit-elle, plusieurs accouchements pénibles qui avaient complètement ruiné ma santé. J'étais devenue tout-à-fait anémique. Il me semblait que je n'avais plus de sang sous la peau, et mes mains et mes pieds toujours glacés donnaient bien cette impression. J'étais excessivement faible et avec la meilleure volonté, je ne pouvais pas entreprendre un ouvrage tant soit peu pénible. J'avais en outre un mauvais estomac, de mauvaises digestions qui me faisaient d'abord beaucoup souffrir et indépendamment de cela m'empêchaient de me nourrir suffisamment et contribuait par cela même à augmenter ma faiblesse déjà très grande. J'ajouterais que je dormais mal, que je ressentais de l'oppression, des étourdissements. Au bout de six ans de souffrances, sans que les médicaments aient pu me soulager, on compréhendait que j'avais perdu tout espoir de guérir. On jugea donc de mon étonnement quand, sur les conseils d'une amie ayant essayé les traitements des pilules Pink, je me sentis beaucoup mieux. Mes forces étaient bien certainement lentes à revenir, mais je me sentais chaque jour davantage. Je repris bonne mine, tous mes maux s'atténuèrent et après avoir continué le traitement pendant quelques semaines j'obtins une guérison que je n'aurais jamais souhaitée plus complète."

On peut se procurer les pilules Pink dans toutes les pharmacies.

Elles ont guéri des personnes considérées comme incurables et abandonnées de tout le monde. Elles ont une puissance régénératrice du sang, et tonique du système nerveux absolument incomparable. Les pilules Pink sont la prescription favorite des Docteurs pour combattre victorieusement l'anémie, la chlorose, la neurasthénie, la faiblesse générale, le rhumatisme, les maux d'estomac, migraines, névralgies, soaiques, irrégularités, troubles menstruels.

En vente en Egypte, chez tous les pharmaciens, à P.T. 13 la boîte ou P.T. 70 par 6 boîtes; mais on peut se les procurer au dépôt principal: Max Fischer, au Caire, rue Madabegh, nouvel immeuble Coronal et à Alexandria, 8, rue S'amboul.

## Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat

## AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de faire savoir au Public qu'à partir du 1er Octobre prochain, le Bureau Télégraphique de Mehalat Abou Aly, entre Dessouk et Chabas, sera ouvert pour l'échange des correspondances en langues européennes et orientales.

Ce Bureau sera ouvert de 8 h. a.m. à 8 h. p.m. sans interruption.

Le Caire, le 18 Septembre 1905. 26449-1

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## NILE GAUGE READINGS.

BOHAIR.			DUM.		KHARTOUM.		DERSH.		WADI HALFA.		ABOU HANNOU.		ABOU WEL.		BOHAIR.		DELTA BARAGE.		
			Up Stream.		Down Stream.		Up Stream.		Down Stream.		Up Stream.		Down Stream.		Up Stream.		Down Stream.		
September.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	
1	7.17	6.61	2.73	2.64	5.20	5.43	6.94	6.75	7.12	6.70	96.68	97.4	91.42	91.38	50.98	50.70	50.60	50.41	
2	7.22	6.85	2.75	2.56	5.45	5.58	7.5	6.67	7.22	6.68	96.89	97.5	91.50	91.32	51.0	50.70	50.55	50.41	
3	7.47	6.58	2.81	2.64	5.48	5.58	7.1	6.67	7.16	6.80	97.8	97.8	91.61	91.23	51.1	50.73	50.67	50.43	
4	6.67	6.44	2.89	2.30	5.50	5.54	7.7	6.68	7.8	7.7	97.5	97.6	91.62	91.23	51.2	50.75	50.62	50.46	
5	6.37	6.40	2.92	2.30	5.49	5.54	7.11	6.69	7.2	7.12	96.94	97.80	91.53	91.47	51.2	50.75	50.71	50.46	
6	6.55	6.21	2.93	2.90	5.51	5.50	7.19	6.93	7.10	7.5	97.2	97.45	91.48	91.63	50.99	50.80	50.74	50.52	
7	6.12	6.18	2.96	2.84	5.44	5.50	7.15	6.98	7.25	7.1	97.2	97.45	91.48	91.63	50.98	50.88	50.68	50.60	
8	6.44	6.49	2.97	2.87	5.40	5.46	7.7	6.85	7.31	6.97	97.9	97.37	91.61	91.56	50.83	50.86	50.64	50.66	
9	5.82	6.22	2.95	2.90	5.34	5.36	7.8	6.89	7.32	6.96	97.18	97.29	91.70	91.49	51.3	50.96	50.64	50.66	
10	6.11	6.26	2.97	3.0	5.28	5.34	7.4	6.83	7.37	7.2	97.22	97.25	91.74	91.46	51.3	50.98	50.75	50.70	
11	5.94	6.69	2.98	2.94	5.32	5.34	7.19	6.73	7.40	7.15	97.28	97.29	91.78	91.50	51.12	50.96	50.71	50.68	
12	5.77	6.67	2.99	2.90	5.27	5.34	7.33	6.68	7.37	7.30	97.27	97.42	91.82	91.58	51.21	50.93	50.81	50.65	
13	6.37	6.66	2.99	2.86	5.25	5.34	7.10	6.68	7.23	7.32	97.28	97.58	91.84	91.78	51.35	50.92	50.83	50.64	
14	6.67	6.72	2.98	2.80	5.20	5.40	6.97	6.68	7.25	7.24	97.27	97.63	91.81	91.87	51.40	50.95	50.87	50.67	
15	6.87	6.64	2.97	—	5.17	5.40	6.91	6.67	7.23	7.13	97.32	97.58	91.71	91.80	51.50	51.2	50.90	50.74	
16	6.90	6.52	2.96	—	5.15	5.40	6.90	6.70	7.33	7.2	97.30	97.45	91.67	91.72	51.50	51.9	50.83	50.81	
17	6.57	6.40	2.98	—	5.37	5.43	6.83	6.86	7.44	6.96	97.37	97.30	91.78	91.61	51.57	51.13	50.88	50.85	
18	6.52	6.96	2.95	2.79	5.40	5.40	6.74	6.80	7.35	6.93	97.41	97.19	91.86	91.51	51.50	51.13	50.85	50.85	
19	—	6.76	—	3.0	—	5.33	—	6.78	—	6.91	—	97.10	—	91.44	—	51.9	—	50.81	—
20	—	6.75	—	3.10	—	5.39	—	6.71	—	6.91	—	97.9	—	91.49	—	51.2	—	50.73	—

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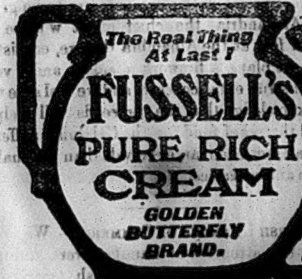
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

## PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

## CHANNEL FLEET AT COPENHAGEN.

"TIMES."

The extremely cordial welcome which the Channel Fleet is receiving at Copenhagen will be viewed with real satisfaction by this country. We thoroughly appreciate the spontaneous warmth of the greeting offered to our sailors by the kingdom with which we have so much in common. A South German paper, struck by the significant utterances of distinguished Danish authors, asks in bewilderment whether Denmark is to become a British colony. We do not suppose that Denmark intends to become anybody's colony, but we are glad to think that she has unmistakably shown herself our friend. It is in every way natural that it should be so. The ties of marriage that unite the Royal Houses of the two countries, the ties of commerce that have linked us closer every year—these things form a solid foundation for good friendship; and even these are not all. We admire in the Danes, as in their Scandinavian neighbours, the same qualities of sturdy independence and manliness which we prize in our own stock. The sense of the connexion between us will certainly gain in depth and durability from the events now going on at Copenhagen.

THE "NATIONALTIDENDE" (Copenhagen).

The British fleet is a welcome guest to the whole Danish people. With the exception of our Scandinavian neighbours there is no other nation to whom we are bound by such strong ties of friendship and sympathy as with England, the master of the free, open seas, the pioneer of sound and honest commerce all over the world. The Danish nation understands that when such an imposing and mighty representative of the naval power of Great Britain visits our shores it is for the purpose of honoring the venerable old Monarch of Denmark, the father of the British Queen, of demonstrating the friendship towards Denmark, and of intimating that Britain demands the maintenance of the freedom of the seas all over the world.

MOROCCO.

"STANDARD."

It is with unaffected pleasure that Englishmen are watching the satisfactory progress of the negotiations between France and Germany with regard to Morocco. Direct interest in that region we have none, except that the person and property of British subjects shall be held inviolate, and that we shall enjoy all reasonable facilities for trade and commerce. The only reason why we took a hand in the diplomatic game that was being played was that we were bound by Treaty to support the claims of France. But it was no part of our policy to draw her into a quarrel with any other Power, or to place on her rights a stronger interpretation than she was herself disposed to assert. We are rejoiced to think that the calm discussions which are being held in Paris between Dr. Rosen and M. Rouvier will result in an equitable compromise.

"MATIN"

The "Matin," discussing the interview which took place between Dr. Rosen, the new German Minister to Morocco, and M. Rouvier, says that the serious difficulties which existed between France and Germany on the subject of the Morocco Conference seem likely to be settled more quickly than had been anticipated. The German Government, in fact, taking into consideration the state of anarchy that prevails at Tangiers, is stated to be willing to abandon its original choice of that place as the venue of the Conference.

"ECHO DE PARIS."

The impression derived from the interview between Dr. Rosen and M. Rouvier is that Germany's representative is well-disposed and competent, and that he is endeavouring to find a basis of understanding. Unfortunately, Dr. Rosen possesses only limited powers.

## MINISTERS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

"TELEGRAPH."

Englishmen plume themselves on having evaded conscription. The pride would be better grounded if they had gained security by other means. They boast of their freedom from the curse of militarism. But militarism is evidently equally expensive, and while other nations get something for their money we are told by Lord Roberts that the British Empire is wholly unprepared for successful war against a first-class military Power. There is no need to discuss conscription, but what does require elucidation by those in authority is how the needful army of half a million men is to be obtained for the defence of the Indian frontier, how it is to be officered when obtained, and how the wastages of war are to be met, as the Army is at present constituted.

"CHRONICLE."

The essence of the Volunteer Force is its voluntary character. Let Ministers treat the force frankly on that basis, and do all that is possible within that limit to encourage and

## STORY OF THE SEA.

On the arrival at Plymouth on the 9th inst. of the Orient Pacific liner Omrah, en route to London, a thrilling story of the sea was related.

It appears that on the morning of the previous Wednesday, soon after passing Cape St. Vincent, the third officer, Mr. A. H. Fraser, who was on the bridge, detected something unusual away on the port beam of the mail steamer. What it was could not be at once determined, but Mr. Fraser continued to examine the object floating on the surface of the water away on the seaward side of the Omrah, and speedily other telescopes were trained in the same direction as his, in the effort to detect what it could be.

Later fuller views of this object were obtained, as from time to time the wreckage, for so it now appeared to be, rose on the top of a huge wave, only to be lost sight of the next moment in the trough of the seas, which then were running very high. The weather indeed was of a most boisterous character at this time, and the wind was rapidly hardening to a gale. Once convinced, however, that there was wreckage near, the course of the Omrah was altered so as to permit of the object being closely examined, with a view to discovering whether there was anyone on it in need of assistance.

As the great liner drew nearer, Mr. Fraser made out the form of a human being lying across what was really an improvised raft, constructed of just a couple of planks. Then, almost before the throbbing engines had ceased, and while the Omrah was still slowly moving forwards, the lifeboat was rushed into the water, and pulled off under the direction of Mr. Fraser.

In a very short space of time the boat got alongside the raft, and there, without food and water, they found a Spanish sailor lad in a state of collapse and unconscious. The crew hauled him into the boat, sent adrift the little raft, and then started to pull back to the steamer. The Omrah had been manoeuvred by her commander, Lieutenant W. S. Shelford, R.N.R., so as to afford the rescuers as much shelter as possible, and amid the cheers from the passengers and ship's company, the boat safely reached the steamer's side, and soon all were on deck. The castaway was at once handed over to the care of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Lucas, and he gradually recovered, and later was able to relate tragic details of a disaster in which he had taken a part.

His name, he said, was Juan Delgado Lamtano, and he was one of a crew of seven belonging to the Spanish brigantine Carmen, on which he sailed from a port in southern Spain for Setubal, Portugal, on Sunday night, the 3rd inst. The Carmen encountered squally weather, and at one o'clock the following morning she suddenly capsized, without the slightest warning, all her crew being thrown into the water.

Juan Lamtano, who is only between eighteen and nineteen years of age, managed, however, to grasp a couple of floating planks, on which he found two other of his fellow-seamen. The two planks were lashed together, and for a time served to keep the trio afloat. When daylight came, the horror of the situation presented itself more fully to the minds of the sailors. They were afloat on a waste of waters with a storm rising, and without a sail in sight. Of food or water there was none, but just before the catastrophe the crew had all been served with hot coffee. Then night came on, and in those hours of darkness Lamtano lost his two companions, both being swept away by the seas. Overcome by exposure, the lad drifted on the raft for three nights and two days, and during that time only two vessels came within hailing distance of him, but so weak and feeble was he that he could do nothing to attract their attention. In fact, he gradually felt into a sort of stupor, from which he was roused only to find himself on the Omrah, which conveyed him to London.

## COTTON-GROWING IN THE WEST INDIES.

In view of the interest which is being taken in Colonial cotton-growing, and the importance of the scheme to Great Britain, an official return of the cotton grown in the West Indies will arouse considerable attention. The return also affords convincing testimony to the fact that in some of our Colonies, at all events, cotton can be grown in large quantities and with profit to the producer.

The return alluded to shows that during the quarter ended March last 1,369 bales of cotton were exported from the West Indies, the total weight amounting to 418,166lb., and the estimated value being £19,608. For the second quarter of the year the export totalled 1,637 bales, aggregating 450,430lb., and valued at £16,013. Thus the West Indian Colonies exported during the half year 3,056 bales, valued at £35,621, and representing 868,596lb. This return does not include the returns from Jamaica and St. Lucia for the second quarter. The amount of Sea Island cotton exported from the five principal Colonies exporting cotton in the West Indies during the half year is given as follows: Barbadoes, 589 bales (308,368lb.), value £10,418; Nevis, 658 bales (131,658lb.), value £6,582; St. Vincent, 290 bales (95,815lb.), value £4,790; St. Kitt's, 246 bales (75,845lb.), value £3,767; Antigua, 228 bales (40,140lb.), value £2,007.

## TREATIES AND PENS.

That another treaty has lately been signed the world at large is fully aware, but what the world at large does not know is to whom the precious pen with which the treaty is signed is to devote. To the collector there are few objects more rare than treaty pens, and few that are more highly treasured by those who possess them, which probably accounts for the fact that, apart from the pen used when the Treaty of Paris was signed in April, 1856—and only one pen was used—the average treaty has increased the world's reliquary by several items.

Thus, when in 1898 the American Commissioners met their Spanish confreres for the purpose of signing the Hispano-American Treaty of Peace, a document that originally comprised 600 pages of type-written matter, it was noted that whereas a number of the Americans were provided with handsome pens, expressly purchased for the occasion, the Spaniards were content to use the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table. When each commissioner had signed his name to the Spanish and English versions of the treaty, opposite to his signature his private seal was attached by tri-colour ribbons, out of compliment to France, in whose capital negotiations were carried on.

Concerning these ribbons an amusing story is related. The commissioners of both countries, as a slight acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to them, requested the officials of the Quai d'Orsay present kindly to furnish them with tri-coloured ribbon for the affixing of the seals, but to the consternation of those in charge of the proceedings, though diligent search was made, not an inch of the familiar red, white, and blue ribbon could be discovered at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. That the situation was almost painful can easily be understood, but fortunately its awkwardness was quickly dissipated by a genius who was at the head of a department, but who showed by his action on this occasion that he was worthy of an Embassy at the least. "Go," said he to a messenger, "to M—, the confectioner in the Rue St. Honoré, for a pound of chocolate cakes, and be sure you ask him to tie them up with a tri-colour ribbon." The situation was saved.

When in due course this treaty was brought to Washington for the signature of the President, the late Mr. McKinley, Mr. Secretary Hay provided for the occasion a silver penholder, which he expressed his intention of preserving as an historical memento. Whether this historic instrument will eventually be made over to a National collection remains to be seen, but in such event it would form the nucleus of an interesting treaty exhibit that might include the flags of the United States and Panama, in which the Canal Treaty was wrapped when early in 1904 it was carried in triumph from the Palace to the United States Consulate in Panama by policemen.

At precisely 11.15 p.m., on May 31, 1902 the Boer delegates deputed to do so subscribed their signatures to the articles that brought peace to South Africa, in the presence of Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener. What became of the historic pens used on this occasion did not transpire, but it is to be hoped that such historic relics as these are preserved with the same care as that used when the Treaty of Paris of 1856 was signed.

This last-mentioned instrument, at the request of the Empress Eugénie, was used by each of the fourteen Plenipotentiaries subscribing their signatures to the document, a graceful concession on their part, inasmuch as the use of one pen may have prejudiced the legibility of their writing not a little. The pen in question, unlike the gold pen presented by some manufacturers of Pforzheim, a town in Baden famous for its jewellery work, to Bismarck, on the occasion of the signing of the treaty of peace with France in the year 1871, was a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing. What rendered the pen remarkable, apart from its associations, was the fact that the quill was mounted in gold and encrusted with diamonds. "Handsome is that handsome does"—the provisions of the treaty proved no more binding through the use of this gorgeous instrument than would have been the case if a goose-quill and disappearing ink had been employed.

That treaty pens have a value other than that which is the product of historic associations was proved when, on bankruptcy proceedings being instituted against the estate of the late Count Franz Falkenhayn in 1901, the pen and penholder used to sign the treaty of the "Holy Alliance," in 1815, was put up for auction in Vienna. The treaty, it will be recalled, was signed at Paris on September 26, 1815, by Francis I. of Austria, Alexander I. of Russia, and Frederick William III. of Prussia, and the pen used by them on this occasion, when put up to auction a few years ago, elicited a first bid of £5, and a final bid (on the part of Consul-General von Lindheim) of £32.

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inside and  
outside work

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration. HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour-wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

Supplied in Tins and Iron Kegs.

Sole Manufacturers:

SISONS BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., HULL.

Stocks are held in Cairo by FRANK BATHURFF, Sanitary Contractor and Engineer, Sharika, Egypt.

In Alexandria by RAMADAN YOUSSEF, Sanitary Contractor, Rue Sossaria.

General Agents: GEORGE MORRIS &amp; Co., Alexandria &amp; Cairo.

THE BRITISH  
AERATED & MINERAL  
WATER  
MANUFACTORY.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne, Older, etc., etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PATENT'S SYSTEM).

Inventor of WHISKY &amp; SODA and BRANDY &amp; SODA, bottled ready for use.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN FOR

J. CALVET & Co.	...	BORDEAUX	Wine & Cognac.
LOUIS ROEDERER	...	REIMS	Champagnes.
AUGUST ENGEL	...	WIESBADEN	Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKIE & Co.	...	GLASGOW	Leggavin, White Horse
			Ocellar & other Whiskies.

DUNVILLE & Co., Ltd.	...	BELFAST	Old Irish Whiskies.
Wm. LANAHAN & SON	...	BALTIMORE	Monongahela XXXX Whiskey.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co.	...	NEW YORK	Old Valley Whiskey
			and Gold Lion Cocktails.

STONE & SON	...	LONDON	Guinness' Stout & Bass' Pale Ale.
FREUND BALLOR & Co.	...	TORINO	Vermouth.
PIERRE BISSET	...	CHATELAIN	Vermouth & Aperitifs.
TERRABONATEA COMPANY, Ltd.	...		Teas.

Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardsquelle," the best mineral table water in the world

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc.

## ENGLISH MADE RAILWAY AND ROLLING STOCK.

## WAGONS

FOR

ALL PURPOSES.

## TURNTABLES

AND

SWITCHES.

J. &amp; F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.



## CORRESPONDANCE

Nous n'assumons aucune responsabilité des opinions exprimées par nos correspondants, mais nous déclinons d'aucun esprit de loyalisme personnel aucune limite de nos services à une libre discussion.

## LES ACTIONS

## DU CRÉDIT FONCIER ÉGYPTIEN

Malgré la sympathie dont jouissent les obligations à Lots du Crédit Foncier, les actions de cette société ont pas eu jusqu'ici en Egypte, un succès aussi important que celui de la Delta, National Bank, Banque Agricole, Delta Light, Land Bank, etc. Les fluctuations de prix de cette excellente valeur ont toujours été subordonnées à la Bourse de Paris; jamais, comme pour les autres titres égyptiens, notre marché n'a pu faire preuve de quelque indépendance, et les transactions ont toujours été restreintes.

La raison de cette indifférence est qu'il y a peu d'actions en Egypte et que le gros public ne s'est jamais intéressé à cette valeur, ce qui est bien regrettable, car elle constitue un placement de premier ordre.

Il est à espérer que la nouvelle émission de 200,000 actions et l'introduction officielle du titre sur les marchés de Londres, Alexandria, le Caire, permettra au public de prendre position un peu tard, il est vrai, mais, encore à temps, pour n'avoir pas à le regretter; car au cours de Fr. 310 moins Fr. 375 non versés soit Fr. 435, les actions du Crédit Foncier Égyptien peuvent encore avec avantage soutenir la comparaison, soit comme prix de revient, valeur intrinsèque, valeur d'avenir, avec n'importe quelle valeur de notre cote officielle, de quelque importance qu'elle soit. Et à cette comparaison elles tiendraient le premier rang.

Voici quelques notes, d'après le dernier bilan et les nouvelles opérations financières conclues avec la Delta, les réserves actuelles du Crédit Foncier Égyptien :

Réserves statutaires au 31 Octobre 1904.	L.E.	17,694,396
EXERCICE 1903-1904	"	6,255,233
Somme égale pour 1904	"	6,255,233
1905.	"	40,000,000
Terrains au Caire	"	40,000,000

Réserves non utilisables	"	70,204,862
Réserves Extraordinaires au 31 Octobre 1904.	"	170,773,067
Fonds de Prévoyance au 31 Octobre 1904.	"	29,801,080
Fonds de Prévoyance exercice 1903-1904.	"	5,211,635
Fonds de Prévoyance semestrielle, exercice 1904-1905	"	5,211,635
Réserves spéciales pour accélérer l'amortissement des obligations.	"	370,509,785
Provisions pour amortissement des obligations.	"	248,393,076
Prime sur 200,000 actions nouvelles émises à Fr. 435. — (8107 — 375).	"	2,891,650,650
Prime sur 46,080 obligations à Lots 2 émissions placées au 31 Oct. 1904.	"	24,983,175
et sur 100,000 environ placées à ce jour.	"	57,862,500

Total des Réserves.	L.E.	3,374,601,465
Revenant entièrement aux 400,000 soit à 500 Fr.	"	1,928,750,000
dont 125 versés soit :	"	1,928,750,000

Ensemble : L.E. 5,308,351,465 soit par action P.T. 1.326 — = Fr. 344. — en or, valeur réelle du capital liquide.

Quel est le montant des obligations en circulation ? D'après le bilan au 31 Octobre 1904 L.E. 8,181,195,229, plus : 200,000 obligations à Lots 3/4, placées en 1905 et 200,000 obligations des 400,000 nouvelles Foncières d'Égypte émises à Paris en Juillet dernier après déduction des amortissements d'obligations Foncières et à Lots soit ensemble environ, en chiffres ronds, L.E. 5,000,000; soit au total L.E. 13,181,195,229.

Il y aura donc pour l'exercice 1905-1906 sans compter les 250,000 obligations à Lots et 140,000 obligations Foncières, que le Crédit Foncier a à placer au fur et à mesure de ses besoins et au mieux de ses intérêts, des capitaux disponibles pour L.E. 18,414,341,832, dont pour Capital actions et réserves utilisables, L.E. 8,233,146,603, et Obligations diverses L.E. 13,181,195,229.

En calculant à 1 1/2 % net, le bénéfice entre l'intérêt servi par le Crédit Foncier à ces obligations et celui encaissé par lui sur ses prêts il ressort sur L.E. 13,000,000 en chiffres ronds. L.E. 195,000.

Et à 5 % l'intérêt sur les capitaux Actions soit sur L.E. 4,500,000, au lieu de L.E. 5,233,146,603 L.E. 225,000. Bénéfices L.E. 420,000.

Dont à déduire : Impôt au Gouvernement sur titres négociables en France, et ceux à être négociés à Londres, soit contre L.E. 29,877,143 en 1904 L.E. 58,000; frais généraux et divers : L.E. 38,000, contre en 1904 L.E. 26,367,704; soit en tout L.E. 96,000. Il restait net L.E. 324,000.

Dont : 6 % au capital versé à Fr. 7.50 par action soit sur 400,000 actions L.E. 115,725. Le reliquat des bénéfices est de L.E. 208,275.

À partager comme suit : 10 % à la réserve, 5 % au conseil d'administration, 15 % aux parts de fondation, soit L.E. 31,241,250 et 70 % à titre complémentaire aux 400,000 actions soit L.E. 145,792,500.

Il reviendrait donc à chaque part de fondation (2,000 parts) P.T. 1.562 en 450 fr. à chaque action (400,000 actions) P.T. 65 en 17 fr.

En faisant donc un compte des plus modestes, du moment que le taux moyen des prêts du Crédit Foncier est certainement plus élevé que 5 % (6 à 7 %) il est mathématiquement certain que des actions ayant une valeur de capital liquide de Fr. 344 et valant Fr. 435, rapporteront des années prochaines un dividende de Fr. 17 par action soit 4 % et le part de Fondation valant Fr. 10,000 rapportera Fr. 450 par part, soit 4 1/2 %. État donné la solidité de l'affaire, et les bénéfices beaucoup

plus importants à attendre, ainsi que les perspectives de prospérité à venir, le prix de Fr. 350 pour les Actions, soit Fr. 575, rapportant des années prochaines Fr. 17 en 3 % au maximum, et le prix de Fr. 15,000 pour les parts, rapportant Fr. 450 en 3 %, seraient des prix tout à fait normaux, puisque les meilleurs titres égyptiens, n'ayant pas les réserves énormes et n'ayant pas leur prix actuel, se capitalisent au taux de 3 %.

Il faut encore mettre en ligne de compte les conditions de constitution, de partage de bénéfices, etc.; car le Crédit Foncier a été fondé honnêtement à une époque où il était plus difficile d'acquiescer à la trouver des Actionnaires, et partant, les privilèges et les droits de ses fondateurs se trouvent être beaucoup plus modestes que ceux qu'en ces temps d'emballement général, les promoteurs des nouvelles Sociétés ont pu se faire attribuer.

Alexandrie, le 19 Septembre 1905.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Actions d'aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Notre marché, qui avait débuté très ferme, a peu à peu réactionné sous le poids des réalisations. On clôture un peu plus faible qu'hier dans un calme à peu près complet.

Parmi les grosses valeurs, la Banque Nationale s'est élevée de 37 1/16 à 37 3/4, la Delta de 28 1/4 à 28 1/8 et les Eaux du Caire de 117 1/2 à 117.

La Delta Land a décliné légèrement de 2 11/16 à 2 1/2, la Filature de 29 3/8 à 29 1/8 et l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail de 24 1/8 à 24 1/8.

Le Trust, l'Investment et les Estates se maintiennent fermes aux cours antérieurs, ainsi que l'Agricole, les Markets et la Behéra.

Les Cotton Mills sont en reprise de 5/8 à 6 acheteurs.

Quant aux Sociétés, les cours fluctuent entre 47 et 48.

## MOUVEMENT MARITIME

## DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

## ARRIVÉES

19 septembre	
Constantinople et Pirée; 40 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich, ton. 551, à la Khedivial Mail.	
Manchester et Malte; 3 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Sailor Prince, cap. Jones, ton. 2030, à Grace & Co.	
Newcastle; 19 j., vap. ang. Graugawood, cap. Hattwell, ton. 3193, à Tamawag.	
Mersina et Jaffa; 1 j. 1/4, vap. ital. Singapore, cap. Cosvovitch, ton. 2432, à la Cie Florio Rubattino.	

## DÉPARTS

19 septembre	
Port-Saïd et Chypre; vap. ang. Milo, cap. Burnett.	
Syrie et Odessa; vap. russe Korniloff, cap. Copacich.	
Syrie et Anvers; vap. belge Adolf Doppe, cap. Backmann.	
Constantinople; vap. ang. Ruparra, cap. Bengali, sur lest.	
Saline; vap. ang. Milton, cap. Ladda, sur lest.	

## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For LIVERPOOL and MALTA, by the S.S. "Soti," sailed on the 13th September:

1000 bales cotton	
F. Andros,	766 "
T. Ghirgis et fils,	766 "
G. Ricken,	25 "
G. Debbane,	86 "
G. Frauger & Co.,	605 "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd.,	788 "
Buatos & Hory,	33 "
H. Bindernagel,	25 "
Behor Barki,	160 "
F. B. Baines & Co.,	531 "
J. Planta & Co.,	413 "
Moussi Bros.,	44 "
Peel & Co.,	832 "
Mohr & Fendler,	10 "
Crédit Lyonnais,	269 "
R. J. Courty & Co.,	24 "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	329 "

5,040 bales cotton	
E. A. Minotto,	10 bales wool
Bank of Egypt Ltd.,	33 "
Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd.,	82 "
Holz & Co.,	60 "

E. L. Carasso, 50 bales senna	
Kraft & Naggar, 30 bales senna	
E. A. Minotto, 32 bales senna, 13 bales dadi seed	
Mustafa Hamed et fils, 50 bales dadi seed	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 100 tons cotton seed	
T. Ghirgis et fils, 160 tons cotton seed	
Khedivial Mail, 51 bales grain	
Alex. Bonded, 1 case cigarettes paper	
J. C. Lagoudakis, 6 cases cigarettes paper	
Alex. Bonded Warehouse Ltd, 12 cases cigarettes	

B. Hazan & Co., 2 cases cigarettes	
N. Soussa fr., 1 case "	
Sté An. Le Khédive, 1 case "	
Thos. Cook & Son, 1 case "	
M. Feinstein, 31 bales sage, 30 bales horns	
Thos. Cook & Son, 1 crate bicycle, 1 box typewriter	

E. A. Minotto, 1 case books, 3 cases handkerchiefs

Eastern Telegraph & Co., 1 case old paper

J. B. Caffari, 2 packages effects

Various, 33 packages sundries

For PIREUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Ismailia," sailed on the 13th September:

Various, 1,180 bales rice, 358 bales henna, 8 packages skins, 61 packages sundries

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau "Portugal," parti le 14 septembre:

Divers, 90 sacs pommes de terre, 211 colis fruits, 70 colis divers

Pour BRINDISI et VENISE, par le bateau "Nilo," parti le 15 septembre:

Divers, 127 fûts vins, 20 colis coton, 3 colis divers

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau "Niger," parti le 15 septembre:

POUR MARSEILLE	
Sté Le Khédive, 10 cases cigarettes	
K. Naggar, 6 bales senna	
G. Brach & Co., 37 bales senna	
Z. C. Zyssa, 389 pails zinc	
Saceries, 93 cais. sucre	
Fardicars, 17 fûts 135 cages cailloux	
Divers, 18 colis divers	
G. Frauger & Co.,	31 bales coton
Mohr & Fendler,	30 "
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd.,	31 "
F. O. Baines & Co.,	62 "
E. Mallison & Co.,	25 "
	179 bales coton

POUR DUNKERQUE	
G. Frauger & Co.,	50 bales coton
J. Planta & Co.,	25 "
	75 bales coton

POUR LONDRES

C. G. Bolonachi, 93 bales cognac

Bonded Stores, 2 cais. huile

For HULL, by the S.S. "Lorenzo," sailed on the 18th September:

G. Frauger & Co.,	150 bales cotton
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	50 "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	100 "
J. Planta & Co.,	180 "
R. O. Lindemann,	630 "
Mohr & Fendler,	280 "
G. Ricken,	90 "

1,480 bales cotton

Barker & Co., 583 tons cotton seed

J. Gaur & Son, 296 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 1,541 tons cotton seed

Kraft Zayat Cotton Co., 6,420 bags oil cake

Survivor Bros., 28 bales dry hides flashings

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau autr. "Cleopatra," parti le 16 septembre:

33 bales cotton	
Peel & Co.,	60 "
G. Ricken,	60 "
A. Hess & Co.,	33 "
R. O. Lindemann,	93 "
G. Frauger & Co.,	31 "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	124 "
Mohr & Fendler,	62 "

436 bales cotton	
Khedivial Mail, 38 cais. citrons, 81 cais. cédrats	
G. Brach & Co., 200 bales senna	
E. Tourchoudjian, 10 bales peaux	
Dépot Biers de Graz, 1,060 bales vides	
Moh. Goudar, 49 cais. palmes	
M. Mandelbaum, 25 "	
F. G. Iglich, 62 "	
M. Dachi, 45 "	
P. M. Statira, 19 bales peaux	
A. Droher, 393 bales vides	
C. F. Lanitis, 41 cais. palmes	
S. Levy, 131 cais. palmes	
B. C. Mitzi, 5 bales peaux	
G. Brach & Co., 42 bales peaux	
L. Delacovias, 331 bales vides	
A. Seeger, 6 bales et 3 cais. boyaux	
A. Frick, 18 bales poisson frais	
L. Delacovias, 276 bales vides	
A. Chelmia, 4 cais. cigarettes	
Bonded Stores, 4 cais. cigarettes	
Divers, 14 colis divers	

33 bales cotton	
Peel & Co.,	60 "
G. Ricken,	60 "
A. Hess & Co.,	33 "
R. O. Lindemann,	93 "
G. Frauger & Co.,	31 "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	124 "
Mohr & Fendler,	62 "

## STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

BANKS	
Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
Nat. Bank of Egypt	27 1/2
do do New	27 1/2
National Bank of Greece	426
Bank of Egypt	5000
Credit Foncier d'Egypte	916
Agricultural Bank	31 1/2
Bank of Athens	—
Egypt. Investment Co.	—
Land Bank of Egypt	88
do do	—
Agro-Indust. Egypt.	590
Fond. 520	—
Behora Company	5 1/2
Egypt. Delta Land Co.	—
Waridan Estate Coy.	—
Land & Mortgage	—
New Delta Bank Ltd.	180
Corporation of Western Egypt	1 1/2
New Egyptian Co.	1 11/32
Egypt. Bank Ltd.	—
Alexand. Bonded Stores	4 1/2
Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
Bourse Khedivial	—
pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord.	60
ex-Gr. Browary Alex. Fond.	125
do do 6 % Deb.	500
do do 6 % Deb.	60
Egypt. Cotton Mills	100
do do Markets	100
do do Salt and Soda	—
Ciments d'Egypte	18
Egypt. Trust & Invest.	118/32
Katral-Zayat Coy. Coy.	109 1/2
Nunguvich Hotels	101 1/2
Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
Société Presses Locomotives	102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS	
Anglo-American Nile	98
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	24/3
Alex. Water Company	1150
Cairo Water Coy. Fonds	1150
Tantah Water Co. Fonds	—

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS	
Delta Light	97
Delta Light Def.	13 1/2
Fayoum	—
Keneb-Assouan	490
Alexandria Trams	325
Ramleh Railway	—

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Building, Alexandria, and Sharika Katt-el-Mar, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

## SOCIÉTÉ FONCIÈRE D'EGYPTE

## AVIS

PAIEMENT DES COUPONS

Messieurs les détenteurs des obligations 4 1/2 % sont informés que le coupon No. 19 (Emprunt 1896) et le coupon No. 17 (Emprunt 1897) à 0.90 = P.T. 43 35/40, seront payés à partir du 30 Septembre courant :

Aux Caires et à la National Bank of Egypt à Alexandrie

L'Administrateur-Délégué

JOSEPH A. CATTAU BEY.

Le Caire, le 9 Septembre 1905. 26106 3/2

## BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

## CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour nov. 14 1/2 à —; plus bas pour nov. 14 7/16 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour nov.-déc.-jan. P.T. 58 10/40 à —; plus bas pour nov.-déc.-jan. 58 — à —.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—La faiblesse a continué à régner et, malgré tous leurs efforts, les intéressés à la hausse n'ont pas réussi à relever les cours.

Non seulement l'avant-bourse de Liverpool n'est guère encourageante, mais le marché du disponible aussi est mauvais.

Graines de coton.—On ne s'est occupé que fort peu de cet article, qui lui aussi a été faible et inactif.

Fèves.—Marché toujours nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 19 septembre 1905.

## COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 14 7/16 Liverpool Novembre

" 14 9/8 " Janvier

" 14 15/32 " Mars

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 4904

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h. 45 p.m.)

Tal. 14 7/16 Liverpool Novembre

" 14 9/8 " Janvier

" 14 15/32 " Mars

Marché steady

## MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

20 septembre 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 19 sept. : Faible et en baisse pour les qualités Haute-Egypte.

MURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE PAYMENT

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: 1/2 de baisse

ABASSI

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

IANNOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, coton: Provenances Haute-Egypte négligées; Basse-Egypte, soutenues.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 5033 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 6439

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

Disponible "Ticket

Mit-Affé—57 N.R. Rien

Haute-Egypte—57 N.R. Rien

Bis—Fermes

Qualité Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. 128 à 132

Cond. Saha P.T. 128 à 132

Cond. Saha P.T. 128 à 132

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## OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, September 13.

The controversy, entitled "La Crise du Patriotisme," is a sign of the times. It has revealed the great breach that really exists between Jaures and his party and the rest of the nation. Its real meaning is that the Socialist leader has lost much, very much, of his influence. He is no longer the power he once was to sway the Government, and I doubt if he will recover his position. He, alone, cries out against any action in Morocco, preferring to see France adopt a role of effacement. No policy could be more out of harmony with the public sentiment. It is his second great mistake: the first was his announced intention to go to Berlin to preach peace and no frontiers. He failed then, as he fails now, to carry the greater number of his party with him.

I am struck with the feeling of disquietude that still prevails. It is reflected on the Bourse. The horizon is covered with clouds, and the wisest heads profess to be unable to read the future. The actual situation in Morocco gives cause for no great anxiety; it is elsewhere that trouble is looked for—with Morocco as the "motif." Anglo-German rivalry, according to some, is likely to assume an acute and dangerous form, and, according to others, the Anglo-Japanese treaty is fraught with menace to this country. It is supposed that the conquerors will now have their head in Asia, and that Cochinchina and French interests therein will be the sufferers. Speculation is still rife as to the real meaning of the compact of Portsmouth. An authority in foreign politics remarked to me "You may take it that China has to pay the price. There is no doubt a secret stipulation between the two belligerents that China should provide a pecuniary 'quid pro quo' to Japan for the return of Manchuria. It is not likely that Japan would be foolish enough to give it back for nothing. I imagine, also, that under the head of prisoners' maintenance, Japan will receive a pretty considerable compensation from Russia. Otherwise the forfeiture of the indemnity is inexplicable."

The tares so sedulously sown by the French Internationalists in the good wheat of French patriotism are producing the evil crop that might have been expected. Last Friday, during the army manoeuvres near Avignon, two shots were fired at the colonel commanding the 58th regiment of infantry. The bullets whizzed past the colonel's ear, and one of them carried away two fingers from the hand of a soldier standing near. In spite of a strict examination of all the rifles and ammunition pouches, the author of the attempt was not discovered. It is a regular maxim of the followers of M. Gustave Hervé and his fellow "Sans-patrie" that it is the duty of the soldier in time of war to shoot down his officers, and that doctrine is openly preached on the platform and in infamous pamphlets such as the "Moulin du Soldat." The German score has opened the eyes of the French people to the danger of this sort of propaganda; but no real progress will be made towards suppressing it until the Government frankly make up their minds to treat the enemies of France within their own household as if they were no better than mere monks and nuns. They are reaping as they have allowed the Socialists to sow, and they have no right to be surprised at the character of the harvest.

The well-known French journal "La France Militaire" of September 1 discussed in an article entitled "The Entente Cordiale: Its Strategic Hypotheses," the future of France in a war with Germany if Great Britain joins the Dual Alliance. Col. Gaedke comments in the "Berliner Tageblatt" upon the article referred to. He thinks it unlikely that France and Russia will unite in a war against Germany, and also that Austria's attitude would be a doubtful one in case of such a war. After referring to the loss of the Elbe mouth, and the general moral effect of a successful English landing in Holstein, Col. Gaedke says that "alliance between England and France would not be, perhaps, so disagreeable to Germany as has been that between France and Russia, but it would result, nevertheless, in a very unpleasant and serious war, which could inflict upon Germany's national flourishing welfare a blow from which it would not recover. Will Germany make the necessary deductions from these remarks?"

Col. Gaedke was one of the first military critics to warn the outside world against under-estimating Russia's military strength, even after its overthrow by Japan; still, he is of opinion that Russia will not be able to undertake any great military activity for a very long time, especially as the war with Japan has left it far more vulnerable in Asia than it was before. In view of the recent Anglo-Japanese Treaty Russia will have to increase its strength in Turkestan. France cannot remain long with two irons in the fire, and if war breaks out in Europe, then France must quickly choose between England and Russia, and even, perhaps, between England and Germany. The French article says that England and France could together send to the German coastline a united squadron twice as large as that of Germany. Col. Gaedke points out that the two Powers could send a naval squadron thrice as large as that of Germany. "La France Militaire" points out that a powerful English fleet in the Baltic would compel the German fleet to keep under the protection of its coast defences; the English squadron could blockade Danzig,

Swineu lunde, and Kiel, while an Anglo-French squadron could blockade Cuxhaven. Moreover, Germany's outlook is by no means cheering from a landing aspect thus, the Schleswig-Holstein coastline, especially on the east, offers many points suitable for landing troops, while the German railways running thither are only of single tracks; that is they would not be of very much use in conveying large bodies of troops to repel an invasion, and it would be quite possible for an immense English force to land if the necessary preparation had been made, and if the German Reserve Division had not been mobilised in Schleswig-Holstein in due time.

The influence of fatigue on workmen, and the part it plays in relation to accidents has lately formed the subject of an exhaustive inquiry on the part of M. Imbert Professor at the Montpellier Faculty of Medicine, and M. Mestre, a factory inspector in the Department of the Hérault. From their united investigations very clear and important indications have been obtained relating to the physiological conditions during the hours of labour. These observations have shown that the number of accidents increases progressively hour by hour during the first half-day: that after the rest at midday the number of accidents is notably less than in the last hour of the forenoon; that in the course of the second half-day accidents again become, from hour to hour, progressively more numerous; and that the maximum number of accidents towards the end of the second half-day is notably higher than the corresponding maximum in the morning. The influence of the workmen's fatigue on the production of accidents stands out clearly from these observations, and it is easy to understand how this comes about when it is remembered that with fatigue the attention rapidly diminishes and disappears. The conclusion, therefore, is that in order to produce a diminution in the number of accidents it would be sufficient to intercalate in the middle of each half-day of work a period of repose, naturally not so long as that at midday, but the length of which remains to be determined. In fact, one would only have to apply to the manual labour of adults, the measures which for a long time have been put into practice for children as regards their intellectual labour.

However this theory may suit in France, it is hardly likely to commend itself at once to the practical minds of Englishmen. The Englishman's theory is: Not too long hours, but the maximum of effort while you're at it. The Frenchman, on the other hand, does not greatly mind if he starts fairly early, and keeps on till seven or eight o'clock, provided that he has two hours for luncheon and a rest in the afternoon. If you ever watched Frenchmen at work on a building in course of construction you would be surprised at the number of times during the day that they are missing from the building, and if you wanted to find them you would only have to discover the nearest wine-shop. There they are—masons, plumbers, and painters, having copious draughts of claret, and when it comes to the luncheon hour they sit down to a repast whose courses are never less than four or five, followed by café and the inevitable "petit verre." Should any of the workmen feel in a sportive mood—and the Frenchman is an inveterate gambler—then the dice will be brought out, and another "petit verre" will be thrown for, with the result that when the meal is finished, and the last glass of cognac and the final cigarette have been paid for, the mason and the plumber and the painter would much rather remain at table than restart work. At the same time, I must say this in justice to the tradesmen in Paris, that when they build they build well, for I have never seen anywhere more solid and more artistic work than in Paris.

One result of the extensive excavations now going on in Paris, owing to the operations rendered necessary by the metropolitan underground railway, is that several districts of the city have been invaded by enormous quantities of rats. Before the navy and his pick dislodged them from their quarters in the sewers and drains the rats were quite comfortable in their retreat, but now that they have been obliged to quit their haunts the rat-payers along the line of the new railway are complaining bitterly of the unwelcome visits paid to them by the homeless rodents. On the 7th inst., while a temporary bridge for the passage of tramways was being pulled down in the Boulevard de Strasbourg, enormous numbers of rats were expelled from their quarters, and, in anticipation of this, arrangements had been made to exterminate them. Men with sticks, stones, and picks were waiting for the rats, and when the moment came, and the four-footed army swept in their flight through the galleries of the underground railway they were massacred by hundreds.

After the system of underground railway lines has been completed, the next big work to be taken in hand is the levelling of the fortifications—the dry ditch and zig zag bastions round Paris, which lost all military value years ago, but which the War Office, conservative as our own, has been reluctant to pull down. They have served as an *extremis* barrier; as a playground for the national guard in 1870; and since for the poorer people of Paris, who picnic there on Sundays, and know no other country scene. But as the fortifications they have been always known. Now they are to disappear. At the right moment, when work begins to get scarce in Paris, the unemployed will be turned on to throw the bastions into the ditch, and level the *glacis*, and to break up the girdle of earth and stone which binds the city round, and cuts it off from its suburbs as from a foreign land. This rule of the paternal French Government of always having in view some work for spare hands to do is excellent

and necessary, for unemployed demonstrations in Paris might take an awkward turn. Rate-payers sometimes grumble at having to pay more taxes in consequence, but really the scheme saves money as well as trouble. The costs are sometimes more apparent than real on works undertaken for the benefit of the unemployed, such, for instance, as the great Paris exhibitions, which, in addition to filling the pockets of hotel proprietors and shop-keepers, served to balance the scales of supply and demand in labour. Fortunately, work will be plentiful enough during the next few years to make the holding of an exhibition in 1911 unnecessary.

To come back to the fortifications, the Prefect of the Seine has anticipated the day of their demolition, at least of that portion of them between the Porte de Suresnes and the Porte Maillot, by having a plan drawn, in which the ground is marked out in building lots for sale. Now, this strip of ground, 170 acres in extent, borders the Bois de Boulogne; indeed, in places where trees grow thickly in the ditch and across the military zone, it may be said to form part of it. The Parisian is rightly proud of the Bois. The idea of the builders' men cutting up their scaffold poles in its precincts has filled him with anger and alarm, and brought down a shower of imprecations on the practically minded Prefect's head. Paris demands that the land which the fortifications occupy shall be given back to the Bois from which it was taken, to increase, however infinitesimally, its all-too-small breathing spaces; and in the end Paris will have its way. The authorities may demur for a time, but Republicans cannot refuse to accord an inch where an Emperor gave an ell, and the fortifications will be saved, as were La Muette and Bagatelle, to be open spaces for ever.

Comte Henry de La Vaulx, the well-known French aeronaut, has had many and various adventures in his day, but his latest one smacks somewhat of vaudeville. He and another aeronaut, M. Jaubert, went to Algeria to see the eclipse of the sun, and to take observations from their balloon, the Centaure. The trip was most successful, and some very interesting scientific data were secured. The trouble came after. When the aeronauts made their descent the natives, thinking the aerial monster had something to do with the eclipse, were at first disposed to give its passengers a hostile reception; but in the end they overcame their fear and aided the voyagers from the clouds to come to anchor. When Comte de La Vaulx and his companion had made everything fast they went off in search of something to eat, leaving their photographic apparatus slung up to the rigging of the balloon. "The natives," they argued, "are so ignorant and superstitious that they will be afraid to touch our cameras." But the native has a very strong propensity for thieving, and as soon as he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing supernatural about the balloon or its passengers, he began to look for plunder. It did not take him long to find it. The result was that when the aeronauts returned to the Centaure they found it stripped of its photographic apparatus. The natives had stolen all the instruments, and although the Count tried to frighten them by telling them that in case of inept handling they would "go off" with terrible consequences, he might as well have saved himself the trouble. The instruments were not returned.

Notwithstanding the exploits of Holbein and Miss Kallerman, the ordinary methods of crossing the Channel are still by steamboat. For one thing, it is quicker, and every one has not M. Faure's balloon and trail rope. Even that interesting machine has to wait upon the wind. Yet, though Channel-swimming seems to lack upon the practical side it continues to encourage the art of natation. We had proof of it on Sunday in the contest arranged by the Paris sporting journal known as the "Auto." Thousands came out to view the prowess of the Channel champions and certain others of home celebrity. The condition was to swim from the Pont National on the East of Paris to the Viaduct at Auteuil on the West. The course is twelve kilometres, or about eight miles—a mere bagatelle one would think for the famous Trudgenists who attempted to trudge the path of the ill-fated Webb, this year. But one had not reckoned the wind and the waves, which upset everybody's calculations. The result was a startling victory for France.

If Miss Kallerman's graceful exhibition of the art of natation had taken place at the beginning of the summer instead of at the end I should in no wise have been surprised to find all the young ladies in Paris—to say nothing of the men—earnestly engaged during their holidays in a resolute endeavour to learn the art of swimming. Ever since the French began to devote some part of their leisure to the pursuit of sport, swimming has had its place in their programme. But until the athletic young lady from Australia, whose progress under the bridges of Paris on Sunday was watched by thousands of astonished Parisians, visited this city they had never dreamed that swimming was an art in which those of the gentle sex might without effrontery compete on equal terms with the lords of creation. Feminine education in this country is so fundamentally different from what it is in England or in our colonies, that it takes an actual demonstration like yesterday's to bring the fact home to French people. What the women really think of Miss Kallerman I do not know. But the men were so enthusiastic over "la belle Australienne" that it took all her father's efforts to prevent his daughter being wrested bodily from him and carried shoulder high.

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

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BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.  
B. NATHAN & Co.,  
Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,  
Secretary for Egypt.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVALS.

Le paquebot Semiramis du Lloyd Autrichien arrivé le 18 courant de Trieste, avait à bord :  
Mme Bercoovich, MM. Pardo, Combo, Usigli, Ali Bey Korsi, Oreb, 3 de fam. et 3 enfants, Ibrahim Bey Cherif, sa dame et 2 enfants, Mme Cervinka, M. et Mme Coremi, M. et Mme Stephens et 2 enfants, M. et Mme Abadie, Weiler, M. et Mme Skenderian, Benario, Stradis et sa fille, S.E. et Dr. Comanos Pacha et 2 de fam., S.E. et Mme Fouad Pacha et 2 de fam., M. et Mme Fahra, Chaiki Bey, Ahmed Yan Bey, Mohamed Wakil et son fils, Mohamed Bey, Sanna et 3 de fam., Ganzoni, Adis, M. et Mme Berger, Calamaro, M. et Mme Toledano et 3 enfants, Coen, M. Sedlak, Mme Sehton, Mlle Cattani, M. et Mme Nasrat, S.E. Sad el Din Pacha, Sapriel, Goar et fils, M. et Mme Mansour, M. et Mme Hourri et enfant, Gerard, Raworts, M. et Mme Fahraht, Ahmed Erfan Bey, Wolkmar, Niederheimer, Bogdadi, Glaser, Sarkis, S. Faigl, Nahman et fils, M. et Mme Klinger et enfant, Pain, Afifi, Alby Bey, S.E. Khalil Hamdi Pacha, W. F. Diacono, Abd el Fahat Pehia Bey, A. Anderson, Miss M. Buchanan et amie, ing. Almagia, Mme Damster et 2 filles, Mme Reiter, Visvikis, et 2 de fam., Lepique et 1 de fam., Mme Saouli, M. Saouli, de Helta, Corbet, Seeger, Mme Purvis, Wolfon, Wolfadaf, Marburg, Schweisenthal, Paton, Hann, Haroutz, M. et Mme Hamsar et 1 enfant, Steiner, Raff et 41 passagers de 3e classe.

Par le paquebot Congo des Messageries Maritimes :

M. M. Adie, I. Behasanew, Mme G. Elliot, C. Elliot, Bihades, V. Ades, Hussein Bey Riad, R. Boud, C. Willes, R. B. Ramabothan, Dr. B. Forrester, Capt. Pearson, Heckling, Sinadino, Pilavacchi, Kindinecoo, M. et Mme Hervé Basil et Mr. G. Basil, Boulad, Mme Michel Audi, M. et Mme J. Lancaspire, J. Hodeir, M. et Mme Philippides et enf., Mlle Glogonak, Hall, Pam. Barriety bey, Mlle Goubet, Dr. Fouquet, M. et Mme Cenetti, F. K. Leader, Athanasios Pichotis, Roehrand, G. S. Manacho, Mme Manacho, M. et Mme J. Aghion et enf., Eddé, Mme et Mlle Ninoy, Danora, Evans, Cap. Gordon, Mme Elie bey Aad, F. W. Curway, Mlle Santamaría, Haroie, T. Vassif, J. Builly, Mlle R. Dubaut, Mlle Fanny, Joubert, Mme Fogel, Arizjan, Frank White, Ooonnor, Mme Rouquet, A. Kad, Bouquin, A. P. de Briouet, Mme Fortis, J. Evans, Mlle Jarlot, Mme Santi, Radiese, R. G. Cooherton, Masson Fox, Simpson, O. Williams, Saïl, Mme Fillion, Alby, Tondeur, Mme et Mlle Delacroix, Fam. Hénart, A. F. Teoudoroux, Gagnoux, M. M. et Mlle Joncaill, Tourhandjian, Mme Fawitan, D. Fraser, et 36 passagers de 3me et 18 de 4me.

## DEPARTURES.

Passagers embarqués sur le paquebot "Schleswig," de Marseille et Naples pour Alexandrie :

M. Isaac Aghion, Mme Isaac Aghion, M. Maurice Aghion, M. Abdel Rahman Aziz, M. V. Adda, Mme V. Adda, M. Michel Abram, Mme Michel Abram et enfant, M. I. Arditi, M. Habib Ayrout, M. Selim Ayrout, M. Habib Ayrout, Mme Habib Ayrout, M. Ch. Baacos, Mme Ch. Baacos et trois enfants, Miss H. Wolf, Miss Selma, M. D. Baker, M. C. Cotta bey, Mme C. Cotta bey et trois enfants, M. Chamas, Mme Chamas, M. E. G. Carpenter, M. P. L. Dillbergue, Mlle Madeleine Droy, Mme Domanyor, Mme Paroane, Mlle Paroane, M. Pierre Paroane, Docteur Faber, M. F. W. Green, M. R. H. Gardner, Mme Marie Gattabini, Mme Domanyor Gattabini, M. W. Horshitz, M. Azay Hanki, M. Joseph Hanki, M. Hussein Homy, Mme M. Joannovich, M. Fathy bey Jaghen, Mme Fathy bey Jaghen, deux enfants et gouvernante, M. Anton Jacobson, Mme Anton Jacobson, M. Vita Joseph, M. Liéto Joseph, Pasteur Dr. Paul Kahle, Pasteur A. Kaufmann, M. Ahmed bey Abdelatif, Mme Ahmed bey Abdelatif, M. Luzzato, Mme Luzzato, Docteur G. Longworth, M. L. Lazarovitz, M. Aziz Manoy, M. H. Manardi, M. Barouk Massouda, M. Joseph M. Mosseri, M. Mohrenstein, Mme F. Nahas bey, Mlle Isabelle Nahas, Mlle Eugénie Nahas, Mlle Leila Nahas, M. Joseph bey Nahas, Mme Joseph bey Nahas, Mlle Olga Olsen, M. E. R. de Picciotto, Mme E. R. de Picciotto, M. la comte Sakakini pacha, Mme la comte Sakakini pacha, M. Henri Sakakini pacha, M. Jean Sabb, Mme Jean Sabb, M. J. G. Spiro, M. G. B. Staedili, M. Urutty, Mme Urutty, Mme Tamvaco, M. J. S. Willmons, M. Hussein Yermes Ben Chababan, M. Saad Zaglou, Mme Saad Zaglou, M. Tewfik Zaher, M. O. Zervudachi, M. le Dr. et Mme Abiad, M. M. G. Archibald, M. Arif bey, M. C. H. Bucolanti, Mme Duburgnet, M. Copernic Eknayan, M. Hussein Elmanslani, M. Gosset, M. Eli R. Levi, M. E. Perera, M. A. Pflizer, Mme L. Prénd, Mme A. Rizzoli, M. J. V. Sedgwick, M. Spiridon Trad, M. J. de Zoghreb, M. Hussein bey Zaki, M. et Mme Maximilien Garber, M. et Mme Legrand, M. Paravioini et femme de chambre, M. Carl Prifer, M. le Dr. de Rosel et party, M. R. Wolfel, Mme Barouk Massouda, M. A. Roby.

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30 words . . . . .	" 3	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, . . . . .	" 2	" 4	" 6
beyond 30 . . . . .	" 2	" 4	" 6

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235 BRANCHES.  
French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.  
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**MESSRS. CONGDON & Co.** will sell by auction at 10 a.m. Friday 22nd on their premises the Dog Cart belonging to the late Capt. Carey. 26442-3-2

**TUTOR**, wanted engagement as, or assistant master. B.A., Modern Languages, Cambridge, 1905. Sawyer, 55 Buckingham Place, Brighton, England. 26118-12-7

**THE EGYPTIAN DIRECTORY**, Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1906 (20th year), will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1906, address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffandi, at Alexandria. 26448-37-2

## WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners Served on the Terrace.  
ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M.  
DELICIOUS SITUATION—SEA BREEZE.

## DAVIES BRYAN &amp; Co.

## Continental Hotel Buildings CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA, and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

## English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

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COMPRESSED OAK TRUNKS, SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS, SUIT CASES, BUGS, &c.

## ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demon:

AND

Ayre's Central Strung Racquets.

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FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

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The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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The newest Shades in Crepe de Chine Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES.

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Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.



## RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

## RECETTES.

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
An. cour. 104,457	2,862	20,591
" der. 94,228		5,307
Augment. 10,229		14,284
Démin.	2,362	
Totaux.—Année courante 125,048; année dernière 102,997; Augmentation 22,151		

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour. 3,590,632	327,558	738,022
" der. 3,433,876	762,851	308,823
Augment. 256,756	495,193	429,199
Déminution		
Totaux.—Année courante 4,756,812; année dernière 4,505,350; Augmentation 250,962		

## ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour. 150,617.8	33,168	173,778.5
" der. 125,560.7	20,555	146,115.7
Augment. 25,057.1	2,605	27,662.1

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
P.T.	P.T.	P.T.
Année cour. 4,206,142.6	546,457.7	4,752,600.3
" der. 3,722,380.2	495,562.3	4,217,942.5
Augment. 483,762.4	50,895.4	534,657.8

## COTON

Exportation du mois d'août 1905	Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
Angleterre...	...	...	...
France...	...	...	...
Russie...	...	...	...
Autriche...	...	...	...
Italie...	...	...	...
Allemagne...	...	...	...
Espagne...	...	...	...
Suisse...	...	...	...
Tourquie...	...	...	...
Hollande...	...	...	...
Indes...	...	...	...
Japon...	...	...	...
Suède...	...	...	...
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	...	...	...
Pesant cantars 329,173.97			
N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 3,950 à destination des Etats-Unis.			

## BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparé de la vente de la Bière et de la Glace	1905	1904	l'année cour.
Bière	...	...	...
Glaces	...	...	...
Vente du 1 <sup>er</sup> jan. à fin août	...	...	...
Vente du 1 <sup>er</sup> jan. à fin août	...	...	...
Total L.E. 167,401 L.E. 130,774 L.E. 36,627			

## PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACILE"			
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T.	8 30/40	à 10
Gr. de cot.	" 3 mois	" 2	" 2 1
"STELLAGE"			
Coton	Liv. Nov. P.T.	18 30/40	à 20
Gr. de cot.	" 3 mois	" 4	" 4 1

## EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

Week ended Aug. 24, 1905. same period 1904	Cattle markets	L.E. 197	L.E. 234
General markets	...	...	...
Tot. for 190 markets, 875			
Tot. returns for current year date L.E. 17,255			
" same period last year " L.E. 19,094			

## TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour le mois de septembre 1905.

DESIGNATION	TAUX	Prix en francs	Prix en livres
Cafés	...	...	...
Graines de Coton	...	...	...
Graines de Haricot	...	...	...
Graines de Maïs	...	...	...
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